UTTERS A BIG YELL

Restrictions on Imports of Cattle Hurt British Trade.

ENGLISH TANNERIES

President Gardner Takes the Bull-headed Course and Tanners are Furious-Helps America.

Lexnon, Oct. 25.-Herbert, G. Gardner, M. P., president of the board agriculture, stated today, in reply to a deputation which visited him, that he declined to remove the to the protective policy then just adopt-existing restrictions on the importation ed by France, said: "The policy that of live cattle, as the restrictions were France acts on is that of encouraging important for the protection of the its native manufactures; and it is a wise public and had not decreased the trade in cattle or increased the price of meat. Henry Barrow, who was one of the deputation, declared that the restric-tions did, in his opinion, interfere with trade. They greatly hampered the British leather trade by diminishing the reportation of raw material for manufacture and proportionately benefitted the American leather trade, which enjuyed the advantage of an unlimited supply of raw material. The American tanning trade was, therefore, increasing yearly, while that of Great Britain was crippled. When tanners imported hides, instead of buying directly the hides of slaughtered cattle, the middlemen swallowed the profits. President Gardner remained inflexible, notwithstanding the argument of Mr. Barrows, in his resolution not to modify the restrictions on the importation of live cattle.

Cholera Decreasing. HAMMUNG, Oct. 25 .- There were seven

fresh cases of cholers and one death here to lay.

PROTECTION NEEDED.

Every government should seek to develop the highest skill and industry among all its people, and at the same time all the natural resources of its own territory.

The history of civilization proves that no nation ever has permanently secured these desirable results without protection; and a moment's reflection will convince us that a country whose industries are undeveloped never could with older countries, whose industries are already wealthy and well established, for the older and richer country could well afford, in its own interests, to flood such newer country with goods at prices far below the cost of producing such goods in the newer country, and so break down and crush out all efforts of the newer country to establish solid manufactures and give varied industries

Indeed such has ever been the policy of Great Britain toward younger and weaker nations.

In a debate on this subject in the English house of lords, Lord Goderich said: "Other nations know that what we English mean by free trade is nothing more nor less than by means of the great advantages we enjoy to get the pletion has been necessarily delayed by reason monopoly of all the markets of other of the unusual amount and important characnations for our manufacturers and to prevent them, one and all, from ever becoming manufacturing nations."

but it is also the very concentrated essence of national commercial selfishness, and nothing but a strong protective tariff can prevent England from forcing | tariff. this policy on us. She has tried it upon us repeatedly, but especially in 1816 at the close of the war for the avowed pur-pose of breaking down our manufac-ato enlist the most thorough and dispassionthe close of the war for the avowed purtures, for Lord Brougham at that very time in the house of common said: "It is well worth while to incur a loss upon the first expertations in order, by the gift to stiff in the most incoming the most incoming the hands of the American transfer in while the present report has under the law, been confined to the state of New York, its results can but be taken as indicative of the conditions existing in every specific to stiff in the most incoming the hands of the American decision of the conditions existing in every specific of the conditions existing in every specific of the conditions existing in every specific and dispassion. glut, to stiffe in the gradle those manufactures in the United States which the war had forced into existence contrary to the natural order of things."

What was the result of this policy toward us? "Our manufactures went down like grass before the mover, and Sept. 1, 1859, up to and including Aug. 31, 190. our agriculture and the wages of labor and the year commancing Sept. 1, 180, up to and including Aug. 31, 1881. The methods employed to secure the necessary data were altion was general and the presence of most entirely those of the blank system, which debt was universal and intolerable,"

The policy of England is further shown by David Syme, a wealthy manufactorer and prominent free trader, who boldly declares:

"In any quarter of the globe where competition shows itself as likely to interfers with English monopoly, immediately the capital of her manufacturers is massed in that particular quarter, and goods are experted there in large quantities and sold at such prices that contains competition is effectually crushed out. English manufacturers have been known to expert goods to a like sense would have been a physical and financial impossibility in the present establishments throughout the state, and of this number 5,000 blanks were addressed and maked to as many separate establishments throughout the state, and of the state o have been known to export goods to a distant market and sell them under cost for years, with a view of getting the market into their own hands again and to gain and keep that foreign market and step in for the whole when prices



Thousands of Women

Testify, from personal knowledge and experience, that as a simple, reliable cure for female complaints,

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is unequalled. Mrs. Mary A. Arrev, Lynn, Mass., says: "I suffered from womb trouble, misplacement, ulceration, leucorrhera, etc. After using a few bettles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I recovered entirely." All Designations of A. or sent by sent in from of Tills or ferroom, or course of \$2,000. Long Tills, \$500. Communication from account A. Allers in conditions Article in Properties Made CO. EVEN, Made

revive." How literally true this is we knew to our bitter cost in the United

From these facts and statements-and many others could be easily added-tt is clear that while Great Britain, with all her immense wealth and firmly established munufactures, adheres to such a posicy there is no safety for our labor nor security for our industrial capital without a strong and permanent protective tariff. Such a policy only can give us the varied industries and multiplicity of products which certainly are essen tial to the continued prosperity or any nation or people. This fact is so plain and so true, historically, that even the English free traders cannot deny it. Thus Lord Goderich, in the speech from which we have quoted above, referring policy (for France), for if she were freely to admit our manufactures it would speedily reduce her to an agricultural nation, and therefore a poor nation, as all nations must be that depend exclusively upon agriculture."

There are no historical facts more clearly established than these three: First-Every nation that has depended exclusively or nearly so upon agriculture for the support and maintenance of

its people has been a poor nation. Second-The nation that has had the greatest variety of well developed home industries has been the wealthiest and strongest nation.

Third-Without a protective tariff it is impossible for any new nation to establish and maintain a variety of indus tries in competition with a nation in which they are already rich and firmly established.

Consequently the necessity as well as the wisdom of adhering to a protective policy in the United States must be apparent .- D. G. Harriman.

WAGES ARE HIGHER Mr. Charles F. Peck is the Democratic commissioner of labor of the state of New York, which is now completely under Democratic control, and was appointed by Grover Cleveland in 1883 to the office which he now holds.

He undertook an investigation into the "effect of the tariff on labor and wages," doubtless with the purpose in view of supplying the Democratic party with campaign ammunition in the form establish them in direct competition of an official report, specifically locating and describing the numerous wage reductions of which the calamity tariff "reformer" has been prating since October, 1890. But it seems that the facts panned out differently from what Mr. Peck expected. Nevertheless he seems to have had the honesty to give them to the public exactly as he found them, and to allow them to speak for themselves. The result has been, just as in the case of the senate report, that a powerful campaign document is placed in the hands of protectionists. It needs no comment. The following extracts speak

for themselves: In pursuance of law, the undersigned has completed the work attendant upon the issuing of the ninth annual report of the bureau of statistics of labor, and herewith gives a brief ter of the work undertaken. Of all the varied subjects investigated and reported upon duroning manufacturing nations."

Ing the barean's nine years' existence, none has borne a closer relationship to the welfare of the wage carners of the state or furnished the public in general with statistical data so and the fellow he is talking with so valuable to a comprehensive understanding of | earnestly is a maker of toothpicks. the practical workings of the one great ec

> Turiff, whether levied "for revenue only" or for "revenue and the incidental protection of American manufacturers and American lasection of our country where manufacturing and industrial pursuits are followed.

> has proved so satisfactory in nearly all of the previous investigations carried on by the previous investigations carried on by the burean since last. It was not the original pur-pose, nor is it now pretended, that the data and statistics here presented represent any but purely wholesale manufacturing establish-ments. To have undertaken to cover the retail and eastern manufacturing establishments of the state would have been a physical and

It is needless to comment upon the separate figures or the totals included in these tables, they tell their own story, simply and with abministrath. It appears that there was a net increase in wages of \$4.07.200.00 in the year 1901 as compared with the amount paid in 1900, and a net increase of production of \$31, 815,820.00 in the year 1901 over that of 1800. A simple analysis of these tables forther demor strates the interesting fact that of the sixty seven industries covered 77 per cent. of then above an increase either of the wages or product, or both, and that there were no less than

89.717 instances of individual increases of wages during the same year. Of the sixty-eight industries included, 75 per cent, of them show an increased average year-ly carning in the year 1801, while the total avermy increase of yearly earnings of the 26.000 amployees was \$23.11. The average increase of yearly earnings of the employees in the fifty-one trades showing an increase was \$43.05 in 1931 as compared with 1930.

I'll as compared with 1990.

In addition to the investigation of this special minisct, the intreat has continued its annual investigation of all labor disturbances occurring in the state during the past year. The total number of strikes reported for the year 1991 one sills as against \$,250 courring in the year 1990, a decrease of 1,750. Of the total number 4,519-2,376, or 55 per cent, of them, were in the building trades, a fact that eccase to follow in natural sequence the results obtained in the year laid investigation of the "affect of the tariff per lai investigation of the "effect of the tariff

on labor and wages."

It has been that of every statistician more or less that one often fluid himself tempted unconservably perhaps to pursue an investiga-tion with a view to establish a procunceived theory. How often failure and positive dis-centificing follow I can entiry leave to those who have empayed in the faccinating study of statistics. To the true statistician however, muladinessed by social or political considers thins, the profession is an enviable one, and carries with it duties and responsibilities of the highest color. To life theories are as noth ing, eithout facts to support them ther to come minimating and therefore sections. Facts and truth are what hereaks, and har in presented himself of them hardere them, hard and cold, as they effectiones are, before the public, arthoged that he has done but his dury and thereby studied his highest ambitton.

Miss Julia Perry of Charlotte and Miss Laurie Mamakan of Ionia were guests at the New Livingston yester

CRABLES F. PRCS, Commissioner,

ALL THE SYMPTOMS TO HER LAST ABODE

[Continued from First Page.] "THIS GRACIOUS WOMAN."

South Carolina Mourns the Death of Mrs. Harnson,

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 25 .- News of the death of Mrs. Harrison was recerved here with profound sympathy and sorrow. Flags are flying at halfmast on all public buildings and over many stores in the prominent thorughfares.

The News and Courier voices universal sentiment in this democratic state when it says editorially, "In the presence of this sad event the noise of arty strife will cease for the time and he American people, without regard to race or color or condition, will join in a prayer that the richest nediction of heaven may rest upon the desconsolate and give them peace. The death of this gracious woman comes upon all her countrymen and country women with a sense of per-sonal loss. She filled her place so well, she discharged the duties of the first lady in the land with such delicacy of deportment she was so high a type of American womanhood that living she enjoyed the respect and the admiration and love of the people and dying, she receives the tribute of the people's

He Will Attend. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 25 .- J. Scott Harrison, of this city, brother of the pres-dent, received a telegram from Secretary Halford at 2:30 o'clock this morning, notitying him of Mrs. Barrison's death. He immediately wired that he would start on the next train for Washington, but received another-telegram from Secretary Halford stat-ing that the funeral would be at Indienapolis on Friday, and he will go to Indianapolis tonigot.

LUDICROUS BRIDEGROOMS. Some of the Queer Things Said Before the Marriage Altar.

Marriage is always a serious business, but not infrequently it has ludicrous accompaniments. An English paper relates that a widower, no longer young, gave the clergyman who officiated at his second marriage a good deal of trouble by his stapidity. He seemed to be possessed by some spirit of contrariety.

When told to give his right hand, he gave his left. When the minister said: Say this after me," he immediately replied: "Say this after me." Then, when the words he was to repeat were given to him, he was stolidly silent.

At last he seemed to be aware that the minister was somewhat disturbed, and in the middle of the service he upset the reverend gentleman's gravity by volunteering this apology:

"You see, sir, it's so long since I was married afore that you must excuse my forgetting these things."

At another time a couple who had been married by a civil process-by an officer of the law, that is to say-were taken with a desire to be married again in church, as the law allows. The minister, in the course of the ceremony, asked the usual question:

"John, wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" "Why, sir," said the astonished groom to the more astonished minister, "I told

you we was married two years ago!" Big and Little. Briggs-You see that fellow over there? He is in the lumber business,

Griggs-How funny! What is the lumberman so much in earnest about? Briggs-He wants to borrow some money .- Truth.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup company.

RAW AS BEEF-STEAK

Baby's Fearful Suffering from Skin Disease Covering Entire Body Cured by Cutleura.

My baby was taken very sick when he was three months old, and in a few days began breaking out. We employed both of the home doctors, and they could do nothing for him. Then we sent for the



then he got wares than ever. Then I told my hostend wound better try the Curseums

try the Curricura Ruxrium any way; did not have any lice they would do any good, but in less than two mouths from the time we began giving them to him be was entirely well, and not a spot on him. His hair began rowing right of, and we thought he would through be built headed. There was not a spot on is whole body, face, and head, only his none and yes, but what was an raw as himitates. MRS. FRANK BARRETT, Winfold, Mich.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new blood and Skin Purifler, and greatest of Bussar Remoties, cleanaes the blood of all importances and pricedure elements, and thus removes the case, while Curticuta, the great shin core, and Curticuta, Star, an exquisite all a beautifler, denote the skin and easip, and restors the hair. Thus the further as any popular of liching, burning, easip, pinuly, and bloodly skin, serip, and blood diseases, from pimples to scredule, from missay to age, when the best physicians fail.

Bold everywhere. Price Cornetta, Soc.; Soar, So.; Hascitant, \$1. Frepared by the Portra bone and Crambal Communition, Reserve.

29 Send for "Ries to Corn Blood Disease." BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified

RHEUMATIC PAINS In one minute the Cutteurs Anti-Pain Plaster relieves themselve ed-sion, hip, hidney, alset, and muscular pains and weaknesses. Price, Sc.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies Other Chemicals are need to the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S BreakfastCocoa

It has more than three times the strength of Coons mixed with Starch, Armwood or Sugar, and is for more con-less than one and a cupical corresponds then one cred o rep. a deliciona, neuralitage and Bassay Sold by Grovers everywhere,

W. BAKER & CO. Dorohester, Mass.

What One Suffers From Long Neglected Catarrh.

Other Doctors Couldn't Do a Thing for Mr. Francis Fisher.

Read This and See What Drs. Copeland and Graham Did for Him.

I had catarrh in the worst form. The speaker was Mr. Francis Fisher, a carpenter, 65 years of age, well known in this city and vicinity. He lives at No. 64 Munson street.



FRANCIS FISHER, 64 MONROE STREET. I had it for over fifteen years. I had Ringing in the ears and partial deaf-

My nose was stopped up so that I could scarcely breathe.

My eyes troubled me constantly.

My throat was sore and choked up with constant dropping of matter, and I was continually nawking. I could not sleep well and was al-ways tired and worn out. I had a poor appetite and my food sickened me. My bowels were out of

My back, chest and limbs were sore and full of pain.

I spent a great deal of WHAT OTHER OUT receiving any benefit at DOCTORS all. I took a lot of medi-FAILED cine and that cost me a great deal, too. My experience with physicians was

such that I finally became hopeless of getting any better. I read of Drs. Copeland and Graham and thought I would try them. I went to the Copeland Medical Institute, 192 East Fulton street, and had a friendly talk with Dr. Graham. I was so impressed with the fairness of his proposition that I resolved to take treatment. After a few weeks' treatment I felt so greatly benefitted that I began to get the first comfort I had DONE had for years. Now I rest better at night; my stomach HIM.

eat well. My hearing is greatly improved and the noises have stopped; my head is clear; the soreness has gone from my throat; the pains have ceased and I feel so much improved in every particular that I am delighted. I cannot express my gratitude for the relief I have received after such long suffering. I hope every one who is sick will go to Drs. Copeland and Graham, for they are remarkably strong men. I recommend them heartily.

\$5 a Month for all Diseases! EIGHT DAYS MORE!

UNTIL NOVEMBER 1 ONLY. Five Dollars a Month Only Will Be Charged for Treatment for Any Disease.

Have you any physical alim-nf? It so, why do you not seek medical assis-History was an you not seek meeted assistance?

Here are eminent physicians who are treating at paints for all deaver and charging only the month, with no cost for medicine.

Is you hear to worth less than \$57.

Perhap you are already under treatment with some physician and are getting no satisfaction. If no, exercise good judgment and common sense and go to Drs. Coreland and Graham while you can get full treatment for any disease for \$5 a month.

DON'T FORDER IT.

DON'T FORGET IT. Five dollars a month with medicine for nished free for all diseases, providing you ap-Drs. Cope and and Graham can and do cure

They not only treat and cure catarrh.

But they treat and cure anihum.

They treat and cure rheumanson.

They treat and cure brochlifs.

They treat and cure brochlifs.

They treat and cure cure rival dealness.

They treat and cure some eyes.

They treat and cure some eyes.

They treat and cure some consenses.

They treat and cure all curable diseases.

And for any and all of these the price is only \$i a mouth.

And medicines furnished free.

This offer is good till November 1.

Take a vantage of it now. \$47 \$5 a Month for All Diseases, but

Apply Before November 1st. Write for the treatment by mail, medicines free, and rid poursed of the most paintul and neutring disease in the catalogue of hu-man its.

\$5 A MONTH.

All Patients under Treatment

before November 1, will be treated until cured for \$5.00 per month. This includes Consultation, Examination, Treatment and Medicine

for all patients and for all diseases. Copeland Medical Institute,

DB. W. H. COPELAND, DR. W. T. GRAHAM.

102 EAST FULTON ST. Corner of Sheldon.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Spicialized Calarri, Asthma, Broughtta, Neurons Discason, Bood Discason, Bheomatian, Guinniantico and all chronic affections of the Invest, January, Stamach, Liver and Rodowes. Office Sunes 2 to 11 a.m., 2 to 5 p. 7 to 8 30 p. m. Sunday 9 to 12 a.m.

OUR SHIP HAS ARRIVED

Laden with the largest stock of Handkerchiefs ever brought to this continent. These Handkerchiefs are our own direct importation, just taken out of bond at the Grand Rapids custom house. Commencing

THURSDAY,= OCTOBER 27.

To continue for the balance of this week, in order to introduce these Handkerchiefs we shall make a

That every lady in Grand Rapids and surrounding country should attend. The assortment is simply immense. The styles and patterns are beautiful. The prices are astonishingly low. In this sale will be found some of the finest goods of foreign productions. It will pay any lady to see this elaborate display of Handkerchiefs, whether they wish to purchase or not.

N. B.-This sale will also include a full line of Handkerchiefs of domestic make at very low prices. Buy your Handkerchiefs now for holiday use.

Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co.,

78, 80 AND 82 MONROE STREET.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS!

We Will Offer on Wednesday and Thursday,

TODAY AND TOMORROW

Silk and Dress Goods Dep't! Comprising all makes, in Blacks and Colors, at Extraordinary Low Prices!

Never Before Have Such Values Been Offered.

WE QUOTE A FEW OF THE MANY SPECIALS:	
SILKS.	DRESS GOODS.
A magnificent line of Black Natchang Cord Silk; value \$1.50	One lot 36 inch Fancy Mix- tures, Serges and Cheviots, worth 30c
The famous Black Crystal	

One lot All wool Mixtures, Cord Silk; sold never less Fancy Suitings and Perthan \$1.25 89 cts sian Checks and Plaids, sell regularly 50c to 65c 39 cts Black Faille Français Silk, Changeable Tafatas and Surah Silk, worth \$1.00 69 cts We offer in one lot without

reserve-choice of entire

assortment-beautiful colorings-Armure and Faille

Français Silks at the ex-

tremely low price (good

One special line Black Surah

One special line Black Rha-

One lot China and Pongee

Silks in colors, 32 inch

dame Silk, cheap to buy

value at \$1.25)..... 79 cts

Silk, worth 75c 49 cts

at 75c 40 cts

width, at 49 cts

46 inch All wool Imperial Serge, splendid shadingsall new effects, pronounced good value for \$1.00 69 cts

46 inch Fine Satin de Chenne Henrietta at the very low price (cheap at \$1.00) 79 cts

One lot All wool Imported Etemo Suitings, worth \$1.50 and \$2.00 a yard, will be offered at 99 cts

One lot Black Henriettas and Serges (all wool), good value at 65c and 75c 47 cts

N. & M. FRIEDMAN MONROE